

# Hawaiian Gazette

## 10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : SEIT. 29, 1891.

### THE DARDANELLES.

The most exciting canard from Europe by the Mariposa's mail is the reported seizure of Mitylene by a detachment of bluejackets and marines from a British ironclad (name not given) accompanied by a battery of light field pieces and several Gatling guns on the 13th September.

Mitylene, the ancient Lesbos is a beautiful island on the coast of Asia Minor about forty miles south of the entrance to the Dardanelles, and lying between the Gulfs of Adramyti and Smyrna. It has an area of 276 square miles, and a population estimated at about 40,000. It was formerly celebrated for the excellence of its wine, but little is known of it now except that in 1824 the Greeks nearly destroyed a Turkish fleet off its coast. It is said that there is a good harbor at a place called Sigri and that there the British landed, took possession of the island in the name of the Queen commenced to fortify it, and surrounded the harbor with torpedoes.

The Turkish Minister of Interior telegraphed to the British Ambassador at Constantinople asking an explanation of the reports of the landing of British forces on Turkish territory, and the Ambassador in reply said that he was entirely ignorant of the whole affair, but thought it possible that the crews of some British war vessel might have landed in Mitylene for drill and landing exercise, and assured the Turkish Minister that no fortifications had been constructed on the island.

This view of the case was confirmed during the night, when dispatches were received stating that the force which had landed had been re-embarked and that the ship or ships had left the island for "Marmorito" — probably Marmar, a little town on the Lyrian coast further south.

However, the more alarming edition of the story seems to have been current for at least twenty-four hours, and singularly enough was never accompanied by any accounts of the whereabouts of the British Mediterranean fleet, or any portion of it, and no name or names of the ships reputed to have been concerned, appeared at all.

It is stated authoritatively that a complete "entente" had been arranged between Sir William White, the British Ambassador, and the Sultan, but the terms of the restored harmony were not given.

A New York dispatch of September 14th, says: "A prominent Wall street and London house has received a telegram to the effect that 'the market has been sold on rumors of political complications and preparations for war. The reports are sensational and untrue, and were started by jobbers endeavoring to get cheap stocks.'"

### TRIAL BY JURY.

The Hilo Record voices a common sentiment against jury trials. The main grounds for the want of confidence in the jury system which many persons entertain may thus be stated: Most jurors are utterly unfamiliar with law terms and rules of weighing evidence, and are likely to misunderstand or misapply the rules of law laid down for their guidance by the Court. The average jury is almost sure to have some members who are biased on the one or the other side of the controversy. The facility with which persons are acquitted on criminal charges often leads to the inference that either the jury did not understand the case or were indifferent to their responsibility. On the other hand, educated lawyers occupying the responsible position of judges are more likely than are inexperienced jurors to be free from bias, interest or prejudice, and more likely to give the proper weight to evidence, and to distinguish correctly between evidence which is material, relevant and competent, and that which is immaterial, irrelevant or incompetent.

Everyone who is familiar with jury trials knows that all this is true. But it would be unwise, for these reasons, to discard jury trials. The jury system is, to begin with, a prominent feature in a representative form of government among English speaking people. If the people have an active part to take in the administration of justice and decline to perform their duty, either by avoiding jury duty or giving lax attention to it, they have themselves to blame. It is worth a good deal to a community to have something to growl at with comparative immunity. One of

Napoleon's maxims was to let soldiers grumble. Few care to risk their interests by indulging (if there should ever be cause for it) in complaints against decisions of judges. But jurymen mingle with the community, and are sure to be made targets for criticism if they stray wide from the mark.

Popular justice may not always be of the ideal sort, but it answers for every-day needs. As for acquittals of accused persons, if the trained lawyers who conduct the public prosecutions, cannot obtain convictions, especially in Hawaii, when a verdict of nine out of the twelve jurors can be given, it is extremely likely that they have failed to get together evidence to justify a conviction.

Judges have large powers in stating the rules of law which govern a jury case, as well as in the large class of cases which come within the jurisdiction of equity and do not admit of trial by jury. If in addition to equity cases and to controlling and directing the law in jury cases, the judges were to have the sole and exclusive power of deciding upon the evidence and finding the facts in civil and criminal matters, their human fallibility would soon bring results which would tend to bring into even undesired disfavor and disrespect the exercise of their judicial functions. Such a result would weaken the hold which law has, and ought to have, upon every respectable community, and would be of itself a great misfortune.

Judges ought not to be brought into unnecessary conflict with social interests. The chances are great also, that the best of men will sometimes use uncontrolled power unwisely and unfairly. While judges are arbiters of much that vitally affects the welfare of the community, to make the same men both judge and jury would be to create a despotism or legal tyranny which would be unendurable, besides seriously hindering exercise of legitimate judicial functions.

### BALMACEDA'S FAILURE.

Balmaceda is beaten after a hard fought fight. The Junta is in possession and Chile is in the hands of a government not elected by the people, but imposed upon her by force of arms. This seems right to a number of our people who believe that constitutional ways and not war should prevail in a republic, and who bravely resisted and put down rebellion in their own midst. How they can consistently believe that a majority in Congress is right when it carries its opposition to the duly elected president to the extent of making war upon him, passeth our understanding. For navy officers to seize the fleet and fight the government they had sworn to be loyal to is a treacherous act of rebellion that has hardly a parallel in history. For people to swear by Blaine as almost infallible and in the next breath curse him for having recognized the Government instead of the rebels of Chile is to demonstrate that there are not a few soft-pated people around. The ground on which the officers took their ships into rebellion gives us not a little sympathy for Balmaceda. The navy had been constituted during the war with Peru, and the President believed the country no longer could afford to keep all the vessels in commission. For this the officers rebelled and have succeeded, but are not right. As to what Balmaceda was in other respects let the very highest authority in this country speak. The Hon. Thomas H. Nelson was long United States Minister to Chile, and distinguished himself in that capacity. He has this to say: "The Congressional party was in power when I was there, and, of course, I am interested in the success of my friends—for such they were—but my convictions are with Balmaceda. He is the representative of the masses against the classes. The people are for him. The rich and privileged few are with the Congressmen. Balmaceda was a very rich man before he took office. Think of the most honest man you know in town—the man who is your ideal in honesty. Well, he is not more strict in integrity than Balmaceda. He is a true reformer. He desired the complete divorce of church and state and many other much to be desired changes. That is pretty high endorsement. Besides, within four months of their beginning war, the Congressmen could, if in a majority, have elected Balmaceda's successor. Where, then, was the justification of resorting to arms instead of ballots? As a matter of fact, the opposition knew and admitted they would be defeated. Hence their success means the overthrow of

the will of the people; a pretty curious thing to go into ecstasies over in this country.—S. F. News Letter Sept. 5th.

### SCARCITY OF FOOD IN RUSSIA.

In the World's story the prosperity of one nation is often linked with the bitter, grinding needs of another. While the people of the United States are planning to send abroad a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels of one cereal, alone, the people of Russia are even now, before a harvest which must destroy nearly every hope of life, starving upon grass boiled in water, and parents are advertising their children "for sale" in order not to see them die before their eyes. It is claimed that Russia has the best and most abundant arable land in Europe, with a climate peculiarly favorable to wheat growing, and a population of the most laborious on the face of the earth. For all these advantages the crops (as set forth by a well-informed Russian authority) in twenty-six provinces have been destroyed or almost destroyed, while only in the northern Caucasus and a few other provinces and districts is the harvest expected to be above the average. Famine comes to Russia every three or four years, sometimes often. A general and very severe famine occurred in 1880. In 1885 and 1886 there was famine, and this year's famine, it is feared, will exceed the terrible ones of 1840 and 1873 and all others of record. That of 1840 began only after the harvest failed; this is already begun before reaping time. The great Russian mass, ill-informed, stolid, but quiet and industrious, without reserve stores, live from hand to mouth because of the fearful burden of 45 per cent. of their incomes imposed for taxes—not to speak of interest to money lenders, bribes to officials and the like. When crops fail they perish as so many sheep or are supported by a special relief fund, now nearly exhausted by repeated demands upon it. To starve off starvation and provide seed for next year's crop will require an enormous sum, the destitution being widespread.

Who is responsible, or what, for this state of things? Obviously there is misgovernment of the worst kind. While many millions are annually wasted upon increasing military forces already too large—an increase that bears correspondingly hard upon the peasants and other poor of all the great countries of Europe—the Czar closes the only high school of agriculture to repress political disaffection among students; keeps the people in ignorance, retards the improvement of a country abounding in natural resources, and squanders everything upon a landed aristocracy, and dreams of conquest.—[Washington Star.

### DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

A dispatch from San Salvador, under date of September 9, has the following account of a great earthquake which occurred there on that date:

Millions of dollars worth of property and many lives were lost in this republic by an earthquake today. Whole towns were wiped out, and as far as the advices received indicate, hardly a city in the country, except those along the coast, escaped the effects of the convulsion.

There had been indications for several days past that a seismic disturbance of more than usual power might be expected. The volcanoes of San Salvador, San Miguel and Izalco had been unusually active.

At 1:55 o'clock this morning the earth began to shake. The wave had a strong vertical and oscillatory movement. The people rushed into the streets in their night clothing, and, while the shock lasted only twenty seconds, before it passed away there was a panic-stricken mob making their way to the open country outside of the city. Men, women and children were shrieking and praying in the streets.

The walls of the houses cracked, tottered and fell. There was a deep continuous rumbling as of heavy thunder. The earth rose and fell in long waves, and the people were unable to keep their feet. All through the morning there had been slight shocks, but none approaching in intensity that which was so destructive.

President Ezeta is doing everything he can to stop the panic and care for the homeless people until it is considered safe for them to go back to their homes. The towns throughout the country suffered more severely than the capital. Analquito and Comasagua were completely destroyed. Cojutapeque, Santa Tecla, San Pedro and Masahua are so badly shaken that they are practically ruined, while the shock was plainly felt and considerable damage was done at Santa Ana and other points fully sixty miles from here. It is impossible at this writing to form any idea as to the number of lives lost. Two people were killed here. It is

feared many people were killed in the smaller towns.

Later accounts say that several hundred lives were lost, but full details are not at hand. The loss of life at Comasagua, in the center of the disturbance, was very great. The severity of the shocks at that point may be judged by the fact that out of 320 houses only eight remain standing.

### Supreme Court.

MONDAY, Sept. 21.  
Estate of Lizzie Kapoli Kamakau. Probate of will. A commission was issued to R. W. Meyer, of Molokai, to examine the witnesses to the will—both of whom are residents of Molokai. The case of Kaakau vs. E. Hutcheson was discontinued.

The deposition of J. D. Spreckels in the case of the Hawaiian Commercial vs. Waikapu Sugar Co., was taken on Saturday and signed and filed yesterday. There was no appearance for the defendant.

PROBATE DIVISION—BEFORE JUDGE, C. J.  
TUESDAY, Sept. 22.  
In re estate J. E. Richardson. Guardian's account for 1890-91. Ordered approved. Whiting, attorney for guardian.

In re estate Duncan McBryde. Ordered that account herein be referred to F. W. Wundenberg, Master in Chancery, for verification and report. Thurston & Frear, attorneys for administrator.

In re estate Jason Perry. Guardian's account for year ending April 30, 1891. Ordered approved.

Polly Mokunui vs. Mokunui. Action for dissolution of marriage. Plaintiff perfected her appeal to the Supreme Court by filing a bond.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.  
Guardianship of Annie Basil Shaw. Petition for appointment of guardian. The Court appointed Kahalepouli Shaw guardian, under a bond of \$250. J. W. Monsarrat, attorney for petitioner.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.  
In re estate of Patrick Gleason. Account of guardian. Ordered that the guardian's account for 1890-91 be approved. Guardian in person.

INTERMEDIARY DIVISION—BEFORE JUDGE, C. J.  
THURSDAY, Sept. 24.  
Nanilo vs. A. J. Lopez. Assumpsit. Appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Heard and the Court takes the case under consideration. J. A. Magoon, attorney for defendant; E. Johnson, attorney for plaintiff.

J. F. Culburn vs. John Baker. Assumpsit. Appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Judgment for defendant for want of prosecution.

F. A. Lloyd, Deputy Tax Collector, vs. Joe Kalana. Personal taxes. Appeal from Police Court, Honolulu. Heard and decision reserved. Deputy Attorney-General Creighton, attorney for plaintiff; D. L. Huntsman, attorney for defendant.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25.  
INTERMEDIARY DIVISION—BEFORE JUDGE, C. J.  
Ah San vs. J. A. Magoon et al. W. R. Castle attorney for plaintiff, J. A. Magoon for defendant. Trespass. The Court finds that no trespass has been committed and renders judgment in favor of defendants.

EQUITY DIVISION.  
G. W. Macfarlane vs. Waikapu Sugar Co. Hartwell, Thurston & Frear and Carter attorneys for plaintiff, F. M. Hatch for defendant. Defendant's motion for leave to plead. Heard and the Court takes case under consideration.

LAW DIVISION.  
Bankruptcy of Akia. J. A. Magoon attorney for claimant, W. R. Castle for assignee. Submission. Partly heard and continued until to-day.

### THE U. S. S. PENSACOLA.

The United States ship-of-war Pensacola, Captain Albert Kantz, arrived on Friday morning, September 25th, nearly fifteen days from San Francisco, and has taken her anchorage in the naval row. The Pensacola was here for several months during 1881-82, and also visited Hilo. She carries twelve 9-inch smooth bore guns on the main deck, besides two each 80 and 60 pounder rifles. The Pensacola will remain at this port for several months. The complement of officers and men is 350 all told. The following is her list of officers:

Captain—Albert Kantz.  
Lieutenants—F. Singer, W. H. Bechler, L. C. Heilner, H. Morrill, D. W. Coffman, H. S. Chase.  
Ensigns—C. S. Stanworth, A. H. Seales, G. H. Burrage.  
Naval Cadets—H. J. Ziegemeier, C. B. McVay.  
Chief Engineer—E. Laws.  
Past Assistant Engineer—R. T. Hall.  
Assistant Engineer—V. Blue.  
Paymaster—J. P. Loomis.  
Medical Inspector—C. H. White.  
Assistant Surgeon—G. H. Barber.  
Captain of Marines—M. C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C.  
Chaplain—R. R. Hoos.  
Pay Clerk—H. T. Jackson.  
Gunner—G. L. Albro.  
Boatswain—J. Costello.  
Carpenter—P. T. Mager.  
Sailmaker—M. P. Barr.

### Report of S. S. Monowai.

The Union S. S. Co's steamer Monowai, 3,500 tons, M. Carey, commander, left Sydney on the 7th inst. at 5:15 p. m. and reached Three Kings on the 11th at 7 a. m. Passed Cape Brett at 10 p. m. and reached Auckland on the 12th at 5:15 a. m.

On leaving Sydney the Monowai encountered the full force of a heavy S.S.W. gale with an unusually high sea and cross swell. This lasted till Wednesday, the ship behaving splendidly, when a high easterly swell set in and much delayed progress. Down the coast head winds and sea were the rule.

Sailed from Auckland on the 12th at 6 p. m. and had fine weather to Tutuila where the Monowai slowed down at 8 p. m. on the 17th leaving again 9 p. m. The U. S. S. Iroquois was at anchor there on route for Pango Pango. The weather thence was fine but variable and somewhat warm. Took pilot aboard at 5:30 a. m. on the 24th and went alongside, having made the run from Auckland in 12 days and 11½ hours.

On the 19th inst. at 1 p. m. spoke the bark Sonoma from Astoria for Sydney thirty-seven days out. All well. After unloading cargo and taking on

board 200 bunches bananas valued at \$400, and also fifty bags tree ferns, the Monowai resumed her voyage to San Francisco at noon on Thursday.

### PERSONALS.

Justice Dole of the Supreme Court returned from Kauai via Hilo, in the Claudine, on Saturday, having traveled overland via the Volcano.

H. S. Tregloan, the "king tailor" of this city, returned in the Claudine from a professional tour around Maui.

Ben Hogan, the ex-prize fighter, who has entertained large numbers in this city with his varied exhibitions, left last Friday for a tour of Hawaii.

Hon. Russell D. Walbridge of Wailuku and Mr. L. M. Vettesen of Kahului are at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Dr. H. A. Lindley of Kanai and Jas. Renton of Kohala are at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Hon. H. A. P. Carter's health has improved, so as to allow him to leave Germany, and he has been advised by his physician to return to these islands, which he intends doing.

Mr. C. L. Eaton, a railroad man of much experience, arrived in the last steamer from San Francisco, accompanied by his family.

The Salt Lake Herald, of September 10th, says: "Our city was favored on Sunday with the presence of an interesting party just over from the Sandwich Islands, consisting of Misses Agnes Judd, Rhoda Greene, May Dillingham and Walter F. Dillingham, with whom was Miss Caroline Frear, of Oakland, Cal. They enjoyed a drive to all points of interest, attended services at the tabernacle, and tried the bathing at Gardfield, where their Hawaiian experience in aquatic sports greatly added to the pleasure of 'the swim.' They dined at the Continental Sunday evening and went eastward on the Rio Grande Western—Miss Greene to attend school at St. Louis and the remainder of the party to Massachusetts for a prolonged term."

### KAWAIAHAO S. S. A.

About the year 1869 the Kawaiiaho Sunday School Association instituted a system of quarterly exhibitions or reunions of the various Sunday Schools connected with the organization. The object was to give variety to the Sunday exercises and to give a chance for a somewhat competitive exhibition to the different branch or apuna schools. The system has been maintained continuously since its inauguration, with manifold advantage. It has been followed in this by the Kaunakapali and other Sunday Schools throughout the country.

Sunday the usual quarterly exhibition took place in Kawaiiaho Church. The following sections and branch schools took part: Kawaiiaho Seminary, Industrial Home, Paoa, Lunailo Home, Manoa, Makiki, Waikiki, Keoneula, Moiliili, Maunakiekie and Kakaako. The schools are always permitted to prepare their own exercises, and as might be expected from the well known fertility of the Hawaiian genius, the result is often extremely original and always interesting. It is a very common saying that Hawaiians exhibit better than their white brothers and sisters. It was exemplified Sunday. Every school did well, some with surpassing excellence. The music especially was of a character which enabled the listener to enjoy every song without a tremor as to the performers. Several of the songs were prepared for the occasion. Some of the exercises called forth enthusiastic applause with occasional smiles from the audience. About six hundred Sunday School children and teachers joined in the exercises, which lasted from 10 till 12.

### More Laborers From the Orient.

The steamship Belgic, W. H. Walker commander, was anchored off port on Friday morning, September 25, from Hongkong via Yokohama. She brings for this port 10,083 packages Chinese merchandise and has in transit 30,949 packages miscellaneous cargo. The passengers for this port were: Chinese 682—503 men, 76 women and 83 children, including 23 girls; Hawaiians 2 women and 2 girls; Japanese 30 men, 5 women and 2 children; total 703 passengers.

### New Advertisements.

### THE RIVERSIDE

## Veterinary & Feed Stables

HILO, HAWAII.

### HORSES WELL-FED ON

## GOOD HAY AND GRAIN.

NO CANE TOPS!

NO HILO GRASS!

ANDREW ANDERSON, } Prop.  
GEO. J. McCARTY. }

[1394-5m]

### Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed by the Hon. F. S. Lyman, Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial District, administrator of the Estate of ROBERT KALANIPUO, deceased, of Hoonaka, Kona, Hawaii, late of Honolulu, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are notified that they must present the same duly verified, and with proper vouchers to the undersigned within six months from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

T. K. R. AMALU.

Administrator of the Estate of Robert Kalanipoo, deceased.  
Hoonaka, Kona, Hawaii, Sept. 19, 1891. 1394-4t

### Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Queen Sen of North Hilo, Hawaii, Notice is hereby given to all parties, having claims against the said estate, that the same must be presented, properly sworn to, within six months from this date, or the same will be forever barred. All persons, owing the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

COLIN McLENNAN.  
Administrator of the Estate of Queen Sen.  
Lanipahoehoe, Hilo, Hawaii, Sept. 19, 1891.  
[1394-5t]

## Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

MONDAY, Sept. 28.

At certain seasons of the year drinking water everywhere becomes impure from different causes, and frequently disease follows its use. The water here is no exception—not even that taken from artesian wells. If you take a drop of water and place it under a powerful microscope you will see more snakes than an anti-prohibitionist would see after a prolonged spree. If you drink ordinary water, fresh from the taps, you take these snakes, or whatever they are, into the stomach, and then trouble follows: Snakes won't assimilate with plain everyday food, and the physician's fee is so much per visit—good fellows these physicians; it's their medicines that are unpleasant, and none of us like to taste of bitter things when we can get a chance at the sweets. Now then, to remedy the trouble bad water has caused, and prevent disaster in the future—get a Filter. You want the best and we have it. Nothing equals a Gate City Stone Filter to purify bad water. It's all natural stone and nothing to get out of order. Don't think because you are drinking artesian water that there's no bugs in it. There are and you've got to filter it to make it pure.

How often do you sweep your carpets; one, two or three times a day? The oftener you sweep the sooner you have to get new ones. The best of carpets are not made of iron and the more you sweep the thinner they get. Sweeping takes the nap off. Have you ever tried a Carpet Sweeper; one of those arrangements with brushes, that you push over the floor once and then sit down and smile at the ease with which you have done what everyone who don't use them growls about? No blisters on the hands; no backache; nothing but an easy push and a clean floor. We haven't many, but what there are are good.

An article that has become almost a necessary ornament in a well furnished parlor is an Easel. There are some perfect gems of art in Honolulu and one cannot always get a wall space where there is a good light. An easel may be placed in any corner and you can hardly miss the light. We have metal Easels in oxidized silver or imitation of it that looks better than wood, and they are better in styles. Buy one, throw a scarf over the top and then place your Taverrier, Hitchcock, Strong, Stratemeyer or Furneaux on it and you'll be pleased.

If you have any brand new babies around the house, you should have an alcohol Lamp on which to heat milk for it. Young babies have a fashion of calling for meals at unusual hours; and it's too much work to make a fire in a stove just to heat a little milk. Nearly everyone has an alcohol lamp, but there may be some people who never had any use for them before. They're the ones we're aiming at.

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., LTD.

(Opp. Spreckels' Block).

FORT STREET.